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The MAYFLOWER PILGRIMS

Compliments of
GEORGE W. WHEELWRIGHT PAPER CO.

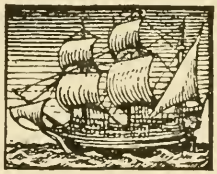
Courtesy Perry Walton

THE MAYFLOWER

The
MAYFLOWER
PILGRIMS

Being a CONDENSATION in the Original
Wording and Spelling of the STORY written by
Gov. William Bradford

of their privations and trials, and the
VOYAGE of the *Mayflower*, and
settlement at PLYMOUTH
in the year 1620



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COMPILED BY JOHN T. WHEELWRIGHT IN THE
YEAR OF THE TERCENTENARY

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Preface

This Condensation of the first part of Governor William Bradford's *History of Plymouth Plantation* covers the period in the History of the English "Separatists" Sect from 1608 to 1621. Miss Agnes Edwards writes that this narrative is the basis for all historical study of the early life of the Pilgrims in this country, and when we look at the quiet roof of the Bradford house today and realize how narrowly the papers — for they remained in manuscript form for two hundred years — escaped being lost forever, our minds travel again over the often told story.

The manuscript, penned in Governor Bradford's fine old hand, in a folio with a parchment back, and with some childish scribblings by little Mercy Bradford on the cover, passed at the Governor's death to his son, and at his death to his son. It reposed in the old house now intact in Kingston until 1728, doubtless regarded as something valuable, but not in the least appreciated at its full and peculiar worth. When Major John Bradford lent it to the Reverend Thomas Prince to assist him in his "Chronological History of

New England," he was merely doing what he had done many times before. In these days of burglar-proof safes and fire protection it makes us shiver to think of this priceless holograph passed from hand to hand in such a casual manner. But it seems to have escaped any mishap under Dr. Prince, who deposited it eventually in the library of the Old South Church. Here it remained for half a century, still in manuscript form and frequently referred to by scholars. Thomas Hutchinson used it in compiling his "History of Massachusetts Bay," and Mather used it also. At the time of the Revolution the Old South was looted, and this document (along with many others) disappeared absolutely. No trace whatever could be found of it; the most exhaustive search was in vain, and scholars and historians mourned for a loss that was irreparable. And then, after half a century, after the search had been entirely abandoned, it was discovered, quite by chance, by one who fortunately knew its value, tucked into the Library of Fulham Palace in London.

It Returns to America

After due rejoicing on the American side and due deliberation on the English side of the water, it was very properly and very politely returned to this country

in 1897. Now it rests after its career of infinite hazard, in a case in the Boston State House, elaborately protected from fire and theft, from any accidental or premeditated harm, and Kingston must content itself with a copy in Pilgrim Hall at Plymouth.

Kingston's history commences with a manuscript and continues in the same form. If you would know the legends, the traditions, the events which mark this ancient town, you will have to turn to records, diaries, memoranda, memorial addresses and sermons, many of them never published.

The Separatists in England claimed that a church, or congregation, should have the right to select its own pastor, elder, and other officers recognized by the Scriptures, and not be obliged to accept them on the nomination of a bishop, whether acting for pope or king. They accepted Calvin's rule, that those who are to exercise any public function in the church should be chosen by common voice.

They should not be confounded with the Puritans, who always claimed to be a part of the Church of England. These latter founded the Massachusetts Bay Colony about ten years after the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth.

There was a wide difference between the few poor people who came from Leyden across the seas to subdue

the wilderness with the slenderest of resources, and the strongly organized Colony sent to the new world by the Puritan Party in England, which settled Salem and Boston and the surrounding country, and founded a Biblical Commonwealth ruled by a proud Oligarchy of Clergy.

The Pilgrims were simple folks. In their history there is no account of any persecution for religion, and on the other hand the rulers of the Massachusetts Bay Colony were most intolerant of Quakers, Anabaptists, and Antinomians; and although hard-headed men, some of them were swept into the hanging of witches by their belief in dark superstitions.

The text used in this pamphlet is that of the edition of Bradford's *History* published by the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1912.

The views of the places visited by the Pilgrims in their first voyage of exploration, in November and December, 1620, were taken in 1920 for this publication. The condensation follows the text *verbatim et literatim*.

Note

According to Governor Winslow the primitive churches in the Apostolic Age were the only churches which the Church of Christ in New England had in their eye. To them the inspired Scriptures only contained the true religion, and nothing was to be accounted the Protestant religion respecting either faith or worship, but what is taught in them. Each church had the right of choosing all their officers.

The Rev. George E. Ellis in his article on the Religious Element in America and Winsor's Narrative and Critical History of America, is the authority for the following:

The Reformation in England was, at the time of the beginning of the Puritan movement, an experiment to be tried, an institution to be recreated and remodelled, a substitute church to be provided for a repudiated church.

The early dissenters regarded themselves as simply taking part in an unfinished reform. They took alarm at the simulation of the system and ritual of the Roman Church by the Established Church of England. They wished to have a hand and voice in instituting and planning the ecclesiastical institutions under which they were to live as Christians. They did not wish to be led, governed and disciplined like sheep in a fold by a clerical order; they believed in the Scriptures as the sole authority for the institutions and discipline of the Christian Church.

The Puritans began by objecting and protesting against certain usages, but they soon set themselves against the authority of those who enforce such usages.

The Separatists, who escaped into Holland, soon set up and afterwards maintained the principle of rigid separation from the Established Church, while the Massachusetts Bay Colonists called it their Mother Church and their separation from it they regarded as rather caused by such harsh conditions as excluded from its privileges than by any wilfulness or hostility of their own. Still there was never any breach beyond that of a friendly discussion between the men of Plymouth and those of Massachusetts Bay; both wished to be rid of common prayer and ceremonial.

The fact that the Pilgrims found a rock at the head of their harbor gave Mrs. Hemans license to say

"The breaking waves dashed high
Upon a stern and rock-bound coast"

But the last line might, in the interest of truth, be changed to "A bleak and dang'rous coast" —

As the wind was from the northwest when they first ran into the "lee of a smalle iland" — it is possible that the breaking waves were not dashing very high; when they "marched into the land" almost 48 hours after.

A famous epigram made by an American Statesman, in a toast at a dinner in New York on Forefathers Day, has a false as well as a tragic note; "To the Pilgrim Mothers — who endured not only the terrors of the wilderness, but the Pilgrim Fathers." Seventeen of the latter brought their wives with them and fourteen of these hapless dames died in the first three months in the wilderness.

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Governor EDWARD WINSLOW
Mayflower Pilgrim and Third Governor of Plymouth Colony

The MAYFLOWER PILGRIMS

Their DEPARTURE *into* HOLLAND *and their* TROUBLES *thereabout, with some of the many difficulties they found and met.*

They decide to leave England on account of their persecution

THE SEPARATISTS in England became 2 distincte bodys or churches, in sundrie townes and vilages, some in Notinghamshire, some of Lincolnshire, and some of Yorkshire. They were hunted and persecuted on every side. . . . For some were taken and clapt up in prison others had their houses besett and watcht night and day, and the most were faine to flie and leave their houses and habitations, and the means of their livelihood.

By a joynte consente they resolved to goe into the Low-Countries, where they heard was freedome of [Religion

of] Religion for all men . . . . But to goe into a country they knew not (but by hearsay) wher they must learn a new language, and get their living they knew not how, . especially seeing they were not acquainted with trades nor traffique . . . but had only been used to a plain country life and the inocente trade of husbandry —

Are prevented from leaving the ports

Though they could not stay, yet were they not suffered to goe, but the ports and havens were shut against them, so as they were faine to seeke secrete means of conveance; and to bribe and fee the mariners and give extraordinarie rates for their passage: There was a large companie of them proposed to get passage at Boston in Lincoln-shire and for that end had hired a ship wholy to themselves; and made agreement with the master to be ready at a certain day and take them and their good &co at a convenient place, where they accordingly would all attende in readiness

The master of the ship betrays them to the authorities

But, when he had them and their goods abord, he betrayed them, having beforehand complotted with the searchers, and other officers so to do. who tooke them and put them into open boat and then rifled and ransaked them, searching them to their shirts for money, yea, even the women furder then became

modestie, and then made them a spectackle and wonder to the multitude, which came flocking on all sides to behold them. . .

After a month's imprisonment the greatest part were dismiste, and sent to the places from whence they came, but 7 of the principall were still kept in person and bound over to the Assises.

The nexte spring after, ther was another attempte made by some of these others; to get over at an other place. And it so fell out, that the sight of a Dutchman at Hull, having a ship of his owne belonging to Zealand; they made agreemente with him and acquaint-(9)ed him with their condition, hoping to find more faithfulne(ss) in him, then in the former of their owne nation; he had them not fear, for he would doe well enough. He was (by appointment) to take them in betweene Grimsbe, and Hull, wher was a large commone a good way distante from any towne. Now against the prefixed time, the women and children, with the goods, were sent to the place in a small barke which they had hired for that end: and the men were to meete them by land. But it so fell out, that they were ther a day before the shipe came, and the sea being rough, and the women very sicke, prevailed with the seamen to put into a creek hardby,

They meet by appointment between Grimsby and Hull

[where

hardby]

where they lay on ground at low-water. The nexte morning the shipe came in, but they were fast, and could not stir, till aboute noone; In the mean time (the shipe maister, perceiveing how the matter was) sent his boate to be getting the men abord whom he saw ready, walking aboute the shore. But after the first boat full was got abord, and she was ready to goe for more, the mr. espied a greate company (both horse, and foote) with bills, and gunes, and other weapons (for the countrie was raised to take them). The Dutchman seeing that, swore (his countries oath), sacremente and having the wind faire, waiged his Ancor, hoysed sayles, and away. But the poore-men which were gott abord, were in great distress for their wives and children, which they saw thus to be taken, and were left destitute of their helps; and them selves also, not having a cloath to shifte them with, more then they had on their backs, and some scarce a peney aboute them, all they had being abord the barke. It drew tears from their eyes, and any thing they had they would have given to be ashore again; but all in vaine, ther was no remedy; they must thus sadly part. And afterward endured a fearfull storme at sea, being .14. days or more before they arived at their porte, in .7. whereof they neither saw son, moone, nor stars,

Attacked by an armed band

Some have to be left on shore

and were driven near the coast of Norway; the mariners them selves often despairing of life; and once with shriks and cries gave over all, as if the ship had foundered in the sea, and they sinking without recoverie. But when mans hope, and helpe wholy failed, the lords power and mercie appeared in their recoverie; for the ship rose againe, and gave the mariners courage againe to manage here. I might relate many other notable passages, and troubles which they endured, and underwente in these their wanderings, and travells both at land, and sea; and in the end they mete togeather againe according to their desires, with no small rejoycing.

Heavy storms drive them to the coast of Norway

Their SETTLING *in* HOLLAND *and their manner of living and* ENTERTAINMENT *there.*

BEING now come into the Low countries, they saw many goodly and fortified cities, also they heard a strange, and uncouth language, and beheld the differente manners, and custumes of the people, with their strange fashions, and attires; all so farre differing from that of their plaine countrie villages (wherein they were bred, and had so longe lived)

They arrive in the Low Countries

[as

lived)]

as it seemed they were come into a new world. For though they saw faire, and bewtifull cities, flowing with abondance of all sorts of welth and riches, yet it was not longe before they saw the grimme and grisly face of povertie coming upon them like an armed man; with whom they must bukle, and incounter, and from whom they could not flye; but they were armed with faith, and potience against him, and all his encounters; and though they were sometimes foiled, yet by Gods assistance they prevailed, and got the victorie. And when they had lived at Amsterdam aboute a year, they removed to Leyden, a fair and bewtifull citie, and of a sweete situation, and at lenght they came to raise a competente and comforteable living, but with hard, and continuall labore.*

After a year in Amsterdam they remove to Leyden

And though many of thom weer poore, yet ther was none so poore but if they were known to be of that congregation, the DUTCH (either bakers or others) would trust them in any reasonable manner when they wanted money. Because they had found by experience how carefull they were to keep their word, and saw them so painfull, and dilligente in their calling; yea, they would strive to gett their custome, and to imploy above others, in their work, for their hon-

Are trusted by the merchants and people

* Most of them in the cloth industries.

estie and diligence. The magistrates of the citie, aboute the time of their coming away, gave this commendable testemony of them. These English (said they) have lived amongst us now these .12. years, and yet sute, or accusation against any of them; they saw and we never had any found by experience the hardnes of the place and countrie to be shuch, as few in comparison would come to them; and fewer that would bide it out, and continew with them.

Showing the REASONS *that caused their* REMOVAL *from the* LOW COUNTRIES.

They fear for the future of their children

IT was thought that if a better, and easier place of living, could be had, it would draw many, and take away these discouragements. Old age began steale on many of them, and their children, so oppressed with their hevie labours, that though their minds were free and willing, yet their bodies bowed under the weight of the same, and became becreped in their early youth; the vigor of nature being consumed in the very budd as it were. But that which was more lamentable, and of all sorrowes most heavie to be borne, was that many of their children, by these occasions, and the great licentiousness of youth in that countrie, and the mani-

[fold

mani-]

fold temptations of the place, were drawne away by evill examples into extravagante and dangerous courses, getting the raines off their neks and departing from their parents. Some became souldiers, others took upon them farr viages by sea; and others some worse courses, tending to dissolitnes, and the danger of their soules, to the great greefe of their parents and dishonour of God. So that they saw their posteritie would be in danger to degenerate and be corrupted.

A desire to preach the gospel in new countries

Lastly, (and which was not least) a great hope, for the propagating and advancing the gospell of the kingdom of Christ in those remote parts of the world; yea, though they should be but even as stepping-stones, unto others for the performing of so great a work.

The place they had thoughts on was some of those vast, and unpeopled countries of America, which are fruitfull, and fitt for habitation; being devoyd of all civill inhabitants; Some were ernest for Guiana, others were for some parts of Virginia, wher the English had already made enterance, and begining.

Prefer the English Colonies in America

But at length the conclusion was, to live as a distincte body by them selves, under the generall Goverment of Virginia; and by their friends to sue to his majestie that he would be pleased to grant them freedome of Religion; whereupon .2. were clos(19)en

and sent in to England, who found the Virginia Company very desirous to have them goe thither. And willing to grante them a patent, with ample privileges. And some of the cheefe of that company douted not to obtaine their suite of the king for liberty in Religion, and to have it confirmed under the kings broad seale, according to their desires. Yet it could not be effected; yet thus far they prevailed, in sounding his majesties mind, that he would connive at them, and not molest them (provided they carried themselves peacably).

Attempt to obtain a charter from the King

They arrive in ENGLAND *and prepare to embark for the* NEW WORLD.

At length, a smale ship was bought, and fitted in Holand, which was intended as to serve to help to transport them, so to stay in the cuntrie and taend upon fishing and shuch other affairs as might be for the good and benefite of the colonie when they came ther. Another* was hired at London, of burden about .9. score; and all other things gott in readines. So being ready to departe, they had a day of solleme humiliation. And the time being come that they must [departe,

They prepare to leave Holland

*The first ship, *The Speedwell;* the second, *The Mayflower.*

must]

departe, they were accompanied with most of their brethren out of the citie, unto a towne sundrie miles of called Delfes-Haven, wher the ship lay ready to receive them. So they lefte the goodly and pleasante cities, which had been their resting place near .12. years; but they knew they were pilgrimes, and looked not much on those things, but lift up their eyes to the heavens, their dearest cuntrie, and quieted their spirits. When they (37) came to the place they found the ship and all things ready; and shuch of their friends as could not come with them followed after them, and sundrie also came from Amsterdame to see them shipte and to take their leave of them. That night was spent with little sleepe by the most, but with friendly entertainmente and christian discourse and other reall expressions of true christian love. The next day, the wind being faire, they went abord, and their friends with them, where truly dolfull was the sight of that sadd and mournfull parting; to see what sighs and sobs and praires did sound amongst them, what tears did gush from every eye, and pithy speeches peirst each harte; that sundry of the Dutch strangers that stood on the key as spectators, could not refraine from tears. Yet comfortable and sweete it was to see shuch lively and true expressions of dear and unfained

Services on the eve of their departure

THE EMBARKATION OF THE PILGRIMS

unfained]

Sorrowful parting from the Dutch port

love. But the (tide which stays for no man) caling them away that were were thus loathe to departe, their Reve(ren)d pastor falling downe on his knees, (and they all with him,) with watrie cheeks commended them with most fervente praiers to the Lord and his blessing. And then with mutuall imprases and many tears, they tooke their leaves one of an other; which proved to be the last leave to many of them.

Thus hoysing saile, 22nd July, with a prosperus winde they came in a short time to Southamton, wher they found the bigger ship come from London, lying ready, with all the rest of their company.

The SPEEDWELL *returns to* PLYMOUTH *and the* MAYFLOWER *starts the* JOURNEY *alone.*

The Speedwell is found to leak

THEY sett sayle from thence aboute the .5. of August. Being thus put to sea they had not gone farr, but Mr. Reinolds the m(aste)r of the lesser ship then complained that he found his ship so leak as he durst not put further to sea till she was mended. So the m(aste)r of the biger ship (caled Mr. Joans) being consulted with, they both resolved to put into Dartmouth and have her searched and mended, which accordingly was done, to their great charg and

losse of time and a faire winde. She was hear thorowly searcht from steme to sterne, some leaks were found and mended, and now it was conceived by the workmen and all, that she was sufficiente, and they might proceede without either fear or danger. So with good hopes from hence, they put to sea againe, conceiving they should goe comfortably on, not looking for any more lets of this kind; but it fell out otherwise, for after they were gone to sea againe above .100. leagues without the Lands End, houlding company togeather all this while, the m(aste)r of the small ship complained his ship was so leake as he must beare up or sinke at sea, for they could scarce free her with much pumping. So they came to consultation againe, and resolved both ships to bear up back backe againe and put into Plimmoth, which accordingly was done. But no spetiall leake could be founde, but it was judged to be the generall weakness of the shipe, and that shee would not prove sufficiente for the voiage. Upon which it was resolved to dismise her and part of the company, and proceede with the other shipe.

The Mayflower must journey alone

Sept. 6, these troubles being blowne over, and no wall being compacte togeather in one shipe,they put to sea againe with a prosperus winde, which continued diverce days togeather, which was some incourage-

They have fair winds and good weather

[mente

incourage-] mente unto them; yet according to the usuall maner many were afflicted with sea-sicknes.

And I may not omite hear a spetiall worke of Gods providence. Ther was a proud and very profane yonge man, one of the seamen, of a lustie, able body, which made him the more hauty; he would allway be contemning the poore people in their sicknes, and cursing them dayly with gree(v)ous execrations, and did not let to tell them, that he hoped to help to cast halfe of them over board before they came to their jurneys end, and to make mery with what they had; and if he were by any gently reproved, he would curse and swear most bitterly. But it pl(e)ased God before they came halfe seas over, to smite this yonge man with a greeveous disease of which he dyed in a desperate maner, and so was him selfe the first that was throwne overbord. Thus his curses light on his owne head; and it was an astonishmente to all his fellows, for they noted it to be the just hand of God upon him.

An example of justice

After they had injoyed faire winds and weather for a season, they were incountred many times with crosse winds, and mette with many feirce stormes, with which the shipe was shroudly shaken, and her upper works made very leakie; and one of the maine beames in the midd ships was bowed and craked, which put them in

The ship meets severe storms

some fear that the shipe could not be able to performe the vioage. So some of the cheefe of the company, perceiveing the mariners to feare the suffisiencie of the shipe, as appeared by their mutterings, they entred into serious consullation with the m(aste)r and other officers of the ship, to consider in time of the danger; and rather to returne then to cast them selves into a desperate and inevitable perill. And truly ther was great distraction and differance of oppinion amongst the mariners them selves; faine would they doe what could be done for their wages sake, (being now halfe the seas over,) and on the other hand they were loath to hazard their lives too desperatly. But in examening of all oppinions, the m(aste)r and others affirmed they knew the ship to be stronge and firme underwater; and for the buckling of the maine beame, ther was a great iron scrue the passengers brought out of Holland, which would raise the beame into his place; the which being done, the carpenter and m(aste)r affirmed that with a post put under it, set firme in the lower deck, and otherways bounde, he would make it sufficiente. And as for the decks and uper workes they would calke them as well as they could, and though with the workeing of the ship they (46) would not longe keepe stanch, yet ther would otherwise be no great danger, if they did not overpress her with [sails

They resolve to proceed

with]

sails. So they commited them selves to the will of God, and resolved to proseede.

In sundrie of these stormes the windes were so fierce and the seas so high, as they could not beare a knote of saile, but were forced to hull,* for diverce days togither. And in one of them, as they thus lay at hull, in a mighty storme, a lustie yonge man (called John Howland) coming upon some occasion above the grattings, was, with a seele† of the shipe throwne into (the) sea; but it pleased God that he caught hould of the top-saile halliards, which hunge over board, and rane out at length; yet he held his hould (though he was sundrie fadomes under water) till he was hald up by the same rope to the brime of the water, and then with a boathooke and other means got into the shipe againe, and his life saved; and though he was something ill with it, yet he lived many years after, and became a profitable member both in church and commone wealthe. In all this viage ther died but one of the passengers, which was William Butten, a youth, servant to Samuell Fuller, when they drew near the coast. But to omite other things, (that I may be breefe,) after longe beating at sea they fell with that land

A member is saved by an act of Providence

* "Wee strucke all sayles, and suffered our ship to bee tossed too and fro by waves all that night (which Mariners call lying at Hull)."

† Roll or pitch of the vessel.

which is called Cape Cod; the which being made and certainly knowne to be it, they were not a little joyfull. After some deliberation had amongst them selves and with the m(aste)r of the ship, they tacked aboute and resolved to stande for the southward (the wind and weather being faire) to finde some place aboute Hudsons river for their habitation. But after they had sailed that course aboute halfe the day, they fell amongst deanerous shoulds and roring breakers, and they were so farr intangled ther with as they conceived them selves in great danger; and the wind shrinking upon them withall, they resolved to bear up againe for the Cape, and thought them selves hapy to gett out of those dangers before night overtooke them, as by Gods good providence they did. And the next day they gott into the Cape-harbor wher they ridd in saftie. A word or too by the way of this cape; it was thus first named by Capten Gosnole and his company, Anno: 1602, and after by Capten Smith was caled Cape James; but it retains the former name amongst sea-men. Also that pointe which first shewed those dangerous shoulds unto them, they called Pointe Care, and Tuckers Terrour; but the French and Dutch to this day call it Malabarr, by reason of those perilous shoulds, and the losses they have suffered their. [Being

They reach the waters about Cape Cod

their.]

They give thanks for safe arrival

Being thus arived in a good harbor and brought safe to land, they fell upon their knees and blessed the God of heaven, who had brought them over the vast and furious ocean, and delivered them from all the periles and miseries therof, againe to set their feete on the firme and stable earth, theyr proper elemenee.

Showing how they sought out a PLACE *of* HABITATION *and what befell them.*

A small party goes ashore

BEING thus arrived at Cap-Cod the .11. of November, and necessitie calling them to lookeout a place for habitaeion, (as well as the maisters and mariners importunitie,) they having brought a large sholop with them out of England, stowed in quarters in the ship, they now gott her out and sett their carpenters to worke to trime her up; but being much brused and shattered in the shipe with foule weather, they saw she would be longe in mending. Whereupon a few of them tendered them selves to goe by land and discovere those nearest places, whilst the shallop was in mending; and the rather because as they wente into that harbor ther seemed to be an opening some .2. or .3. leagues of, which the maister judged to be a river. It was con-

ceived ther might be some danger in the attempte, yet seeing them resolute, they were permited to goe, being .16. of them well armed, under the conduct of Captein Standish, having shuch instructions given them as was thought meete. They sett forth the .15. of Nove(m)b(e)r: and when they had marched aboute the space of a mile by the sea side, they espied .5. or .6. persons with a dogg coming towards them, who were salvages; but they fled from them, and ranne up into the woods and the English followed them, partly to see if they could speake with them, and partly to discover if ther might not be more of them lying in ambush. But the Indeans seeing them selves thus followed, they againe forsooke the woods, and rane away on the sands ashard as they could, so as they could not come near them, but followed them by the tracte of their feet sundrie miles, and saw that they had come the same way. So, night coming on, they made their randevous and set out their sentinels, and rested in quiete that night, and the next morning followed their tracte till they had headed a great creeke, and so left the sands, and turned an other way into the woods. But they still followed them by guess, hopeing to find their dwellings; but they soone lost both them and them selves, fall-

They meet with a band of Indians

[ing

fall-]

Exploring the land between the two shores

ing into shuch thickets as were ready to tear their cloaths and armore in peeces, but were most distressed for wante of drinke. But at length they found water and refreshed them selves, being the first New-England water they drunke of, and was now in thir great thirste as pleasante unto them as wine or bear had been in for-times. Afterwards they directed their course to come to the other shore, for they knew it was a necke of land they were to crosse over, and so at length gott to the sea-side, and marched to this supposed river, by the way found a pond of clear fresh water, and shortly after a good quantitie of clear ground wher the Indeans had formerly set corne, and some of their graves. And proceeding furder they they saw newstuble wher corne had been set the same year, also they found wher latly a house had been, wher some planks and a great ketle was remaining, and heaps of sand newly padled with their hands, which they, digging up, found in them diverce faire Indean baskets filled with corne, and some in eares, faire and good, of diverce collours, which seemed to them a very goodly sight, (haveing never seen any shuch before). This was near the place of that supposed river they came to seeck; unto which they wente and found it open it selfe into .2. armes with

Remains of an Indian Camp

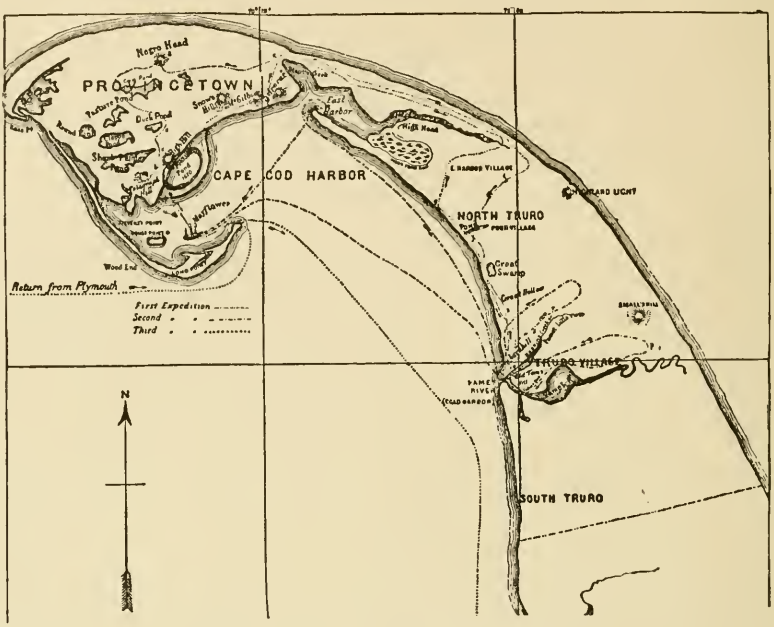
a high cliffe of sand in the enterance, but more like to be crikes of salte water then any fresh, for ought they saw: and that ther was good harborige for their shalope; leaving it further to be discovered by their shalop when she was ready. So their time limeted them being expired, they returned to the ship, least they should be in fear of their saftie: and tooke with them parte of the corne, and buried up the rest, and so like the men from Eshcoll carried with them of the fruits of the land, and showed their breethren; which, and their return, they were marvelusly glad of and their harts incouraged.

They return to the ship with some of the corn

After this, the shalop being got ready, they set out againe for the better discovery of this place, and the m(aste)r of the ship desired to goe him selfe, so ther went some .30. men, but found it to be no harbor for ships but only for boats; ther was allso found .2. of their houses covered with matts, and sundrie of their implements in them, but the people were rune away and could not be seen; also ther was found more of their corne, and of their beans of various collours. The corne and beans they brought away, purposing to give them full satisfaction when they should meete with any of them (as about some .6. months afterward they did, to their good contente). And here is to be

They use the corn and beans for seed

[noted



DEXTER'S MAP OF THE EXPLORATIONS

be] noted a spetiall providence of God, and a great mercie to this poore people, that hear they gott seed to plant them corne the next yeare, or els they might have starved, for they had none, nor any liklyhood to get any till the season had been past (as the sequell did manyfest). Neither is it lickly they had had this, if the first viage had not been made, for the ground was now all covered with snow, and hard frosen. But the Lord is never wanting unto his in their greatest needs; let his holy name have all the praise.

They have their first ENCOUNTER *with the* INDIANS *and drive them away.*

THE month of November being spente in thess affairs, and much foule weather falling in, the .6. of Desem(be)r they sent out their shallop againe with .10. of their principall men, and some sea men, upon further discovery, intending to circulate that deepe bay of Cap-Codd. The weather was very could, and it frose so hard as the sprea of the sea lighting on their coats, they were as if they had been glased; yet that night betimes they gott downe into the botome of the bay, and as they drue nere the shore they saw some .10. or .12. Indeans very busie aboute some thing. They landed aboute a league or .2. from them, and had much a doe to put a shore any wher, it lay so full of flats. Being landed, it grew late and they made themselves a barricado with loggs and bowes as well as they could in the time, and set out their sentinell and betooke them to rest, and saw the smoake of the fire the savages made that night. When morning was come they devided their company, some to coast along the shore in the boate, and the rest marched throw the wood to see the land, if any fit

The weather becomes very cold

They form two parties for exploring

[place

fit] place might be for their dwelling. They came allso to the place wher they saw the Ind(i)ans the night before, and found they had been cuting up a great fish like a grampus, being some .2. inches thike of fate like a hogg, some peeces wher of they had left by the way; and the shallop found .2. more of these fishes dead on the sands, a thing usuall after storms in that place, by reason of the great flats of sand that lye of. So they ranged up and doune that day, but found no people, nor any place they liked. When the sune greu low, they hasted out of the wood to mete with their shallop, to whom they made signes to come to them into a creeke hardby, the which they did at high water; of which they were very glad, for they had not seen each other all that day, since the morning. So they made them a barricado (as usually they did every night) with loggs, stakes, and thike pine bowes, the height of a man, leaving it open to leeward, partly to shelter them from the could and wind (making their fire in the midle, and lying round about it), and

They are aroused in the night

partly to defend them from any sudden assaults of the savages, if they should surround them. So being very weary, they betooke them to rest. But aboute midnight, they heard a hideous and great crie, and their sentinell caled, Arme, arme; so they bestired them

and stood to their armes, and shote of a cupple of moskets, and then the noys seased. They concluded it was a companie of wolves, or such like willd beasts; for one of the sea men tould them he had often heard shuch a noyse in New-found land. So they rested till about .5. of the clock in the morning; for the tide, and ther purposs to goe from thence, made them be stiring betimes. So after praier they prepared for breakfast, and it being day dawning, it was thought best to be caring things downe to the boate. But some said it was not best to carrie the armes downe, others said they would be the readier, for they had laped them up in their coats from the dew. But some .3. or .4. would not cary theirs till they wente them selves, yet as it fell out, the water being not high enough, they layed them downe on the banke side, and came up to breakfast. But presently, all on the sudaine, they heard a great and strange crie, which they knew to be the same voyces they heard in the night, though they varied their notes, and one of their company being abroad came runing in, and cried, Men, Indeans, Indeans; and withall, their arrowes came flying amongst them. Their men ran with all speed to recover their armes, as by the good providence of God they did. In the mean time, of those that were ther

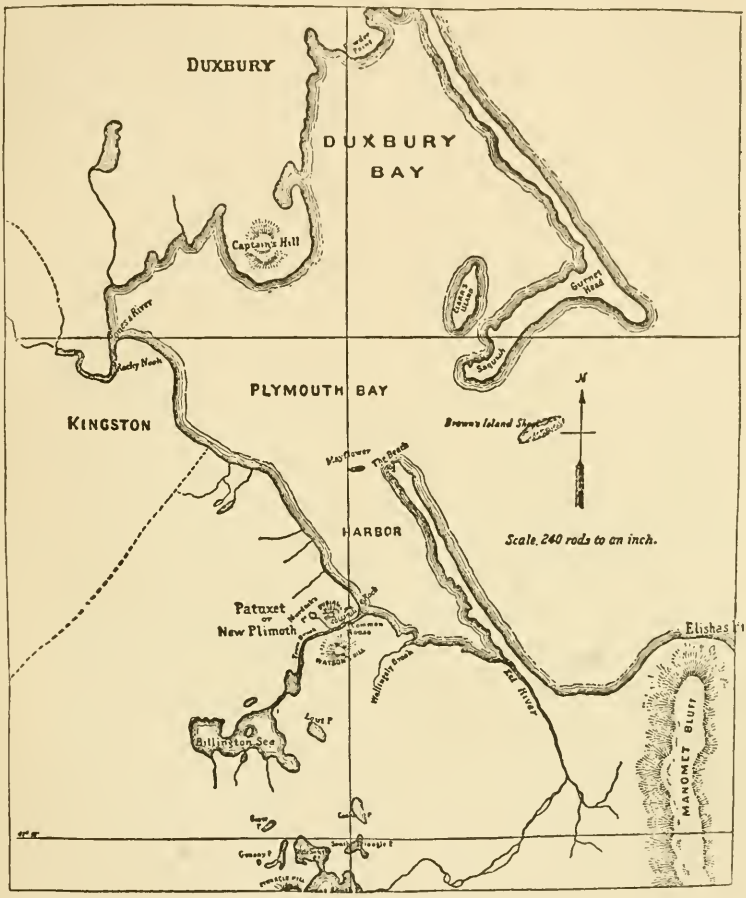
Attacked by the Indians

[ready

ther]

ready, tow muskets were discharged at them, and .2. more stood ready, in the enterance of ther randevoue, but were comanded not to shoote till they could take full aime at them ; and the other .2. charged againe with all speed, for ther were only .4. had arms ther, and defended the baricado which was first assaulted. The crie of the Indeans was dreadfull, espetially when they saw ther men rune out of the randevoue towourds the shallop to recover ther armes the Indeans wheeling about them. But some running out with coats of malle on, and cutlashess in their hands, they soone got their armes, and let flye amongs them, and quickly stopped their violence. Yet ther was a lustie man, and no less valiante, stood behind a tree within halfe a musket shot, and let his arrows flie at them. He was seen shoot .3. arrowes, which were all avoyded. He stood .3. shot of a musket, till one taking full aime at him, and made the barke or splinters of the tree fly about his ears, after which he gave an extraordinary shrike, and away they wente all of them. They left some to keep the shalop, and followed them aboute a quarter of a mille, and shouted once or twise, and shot of .2. or .3. peces, and so returned. This they did, that they might conceive that they were not affrade of them or any way discouraged. Thus it pleased

Their enemies are put to flight



MAP OF PLYMOUTH HARBOR

God to vanquish their enimies, and give them deliverance; and by his spetiall providence so to dispose that not any one of them were either hurte, or hitt, though their arrows came close by them, and on every side (of) them, and sundry of their coats, which [hunge

which]

hunge up in the barricado, were shot throw and throw. Afterwards they gave God sollemne thanks and praise for their deliverance, and gathered up a bundle of their arrows, and sente them into England afterward by the m(aste)r of the ship, and called that place the first encounter. From hence they departed,

Searching for a safe harbor

and costed all along, but discerned no place likly for harbor; and therefore hasted to a place that their pillote, (one Mr, Coppin who had bine in tha cuntrie before) did assure them was a good harbor, which he had been in, and they might fetch if before night; of which they were glad, for it begane to be foule weather. After some houres sailing, it begane to snow and raine, and about the midle of the afternoone, the wind increased, and the sea became very rough, and they broake their rudder, and it was as much as .2. men could doe to steere her with a cupple of oares. But their pillott bad them be of good cheere, for he saw the harbor; but the storme increasing, and night drawing on, they bore what saile they could to gett in, while they could see. But herwith they broake their mast in .3. peeces, and their saill fell over bord,

They lose the mast and sail

in a very grown sea, so as they had like to have been cast away; yet by Gods mercie they recovered them selves, and having the floud with them, struck into

Courtesy Boston Insurance Co.

CLARK'S ISLAND

into]

the harbore. But when it came too, the pillott was deceived in the place, and said, the Lord be mercifull unto them, for his eyes never saw that place before; and he and the m(aste)r mate would have rune her ashore, in a cove full of breakers, before the winde. But a lusty seaman which steered, bad those which rowed, if they were men, about with her, or ells they were all cast away: the which they did with speed. So he bid them be of good cheere and and row lustly, for there was a faire sound before them, and he doubted not but they should find one place or other wher they might tide in saftie. And

They spent the night by a small island

though it was very darke, and rained sore, yet in the end they gott under the lee of a smalle iland, and remained ther all that night in saftie. But they knew not this to be an iland till morning, but were devided in their minds: some would keepe the boate for fear they might be amongst the Indians: others were so weake and could, they could not endure, but got a shore, and with much adoe got fire, (all things being so wett,) and the rest were glad to come to them; for after midnight the wind shifted to the north-west, and it frose hard. But though this had been a day and night of much trouble and danger unto them, yet God gave them a morning of comforte

and refreshing (as usually he doth to his children), for the next day was a faire sunshininge day, and they found them sellves to be on an iland secure from the Indeans, wher they might drie ther stufe, fixe their peeces, and rest them selves, and gave God thanks for his mercies, in their manifould deliverances. And this being the last day of the weeke, they prepared ther to keepe the Sabath. On Munday they sounded the harbor, and founde it fitt for shipping; and marched into the land, and found diverse corn-feilds, and little runing brooks, a place (as they supposed) fitt for situation; at least it was the best they could find, and the season, and their presente necessitie, made them glad to accepte of it. So they returned to their shipp againe with this news to the rest of their people, which did much comforte their harts.

Decide on a place of habitation

On the .15. of Desem(be)r: they wayed anchor to goe to the place they had discovered, and came within .2. leagues of it, but were faine to bear up againe; but the .16. day thewinde came faire, and they arrived safe in this harbor. And after wards tooke better view of the place, and resolved wher to pitch ther dwelling; and the .25. day begane to erect the first house for commone use to receive them and their goods.

[I shall

They form a COMPACT *and make a* TREATY *of* PEACE *with* MASSASOIT.

goods.] I SHALL returne backe and begine with a combination made by them before they came a shore, being the first foundation of their govermente in this place; occassioned partly by the discontented and mutinous speeches that some of the strangers amongst them had let fall from them in the ship; That when they came a shore they would use thier owne libertie; for none had power to command them, the patente they had being for Virginia, and not for New england, which belonged to an other Goverment, with which the Virginia Company had nothing to doe. And partly that shuch an acte by them done (this their condition considered) might be as firme as any patent, and in some respects more sure.

The forme was as followeth.

The Compact In the name of God, Amen. We whose names are underwriten, the loyall subjects of our dread soveraigne Lord, King James, by the grace of God, of Great Britaine, Franc, and Ireland king, defender of the faith, etc.

Haveing undertaken, for the glorie of God, and advancemente of the Christian faith, and honour of

A. S. Burbank

THE MAYFLOWER IN PLYMOUTH HARBOR

of]

our king and countrie, a voyage to plant the first colonie in the Northerne parts of Virginia, doe by these presents solemly and mutualy in the presence of God, and one another, covenant and combine our selves togeather into a civill body politick, for our better ordering and preservation and furtherance of the ends aforesaid; and by vertue hereof to enacte, constitute and frame shuch just and equall lawes, ordinances, acts, constitutions, and offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meete and convenient for the generall good of the Colonie, unto which we promise all due submission and obedience. In witnes whereof we have hereunder subscribed our names at Cap-Codd the .11. of November, in the year of the raigne of our soveraigne lord, King James, of England, France, and Ireland, the eighteenth, and of Scotland the fiftie fourth. Anno Dom. 1620.

John Carver is appointed governor

After this they chose, or rather confirmed, Mr. John Carver (a man godly and well approved amongst them) their Governour for that yerr. And after they had provided a place for their goods, or comone store, (which were long in unlading for want of boats, foulnes of the winter weather, and sickness of diverce,) and begune some small cottages for their habitation, as time would admitte, they mette and consulted of

THE SIGNING OF THE COMPACT IN THE CABIN OF THE MAYFLOWER

of] lawes and orders, both for their civill and military Govermente, as the necessitie of their condition did require, still adding therunto as urgent occasion in severall times, and as cases did require.

In these hard and difficulte beginings they found some discontents and murmurings arise amongst some, and mutinous speeches and carriages in other; but they were soone quelled and overcome by the wisdome, patience, and just and equall carrage of things by the Gov(erno)r and better part, which clave faithfully togeather in the maine. But that which was most sadd and lamentable was, that in .2. or .3. moneths time halfe of their company dyed, espetialy in Jan: and February, being the depth of winter, and wanting houses and other comforts; being infected with the scurvie and other diseases, which this long voiage and their inacomodate condition had brought upon them; so as ther dyed some times .2. or .3. of a day, in the aforesaid time; that of .100. and off persons, scarce .50. remained. And of these in the time of most distres, ther was but .6. or .7. sound persons, who, to their great comendations be it spoken, spared no pains, night nor day, but with abundance of toyle and hazard of their owne health, fetched them woode, made them fires, drest them meat, made their beads,

Half of their company die of the plague

THE LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS

beads,] washed their lothsome cloaths, cloathed- and uncloathed them; in a word, did all the homly and necessarie offices for them which dainty and quesie stomacks cannot endure to hear named; and all this willingly and cherfully, without any grudging in the least, shewing herein their true love unto their friends and bretheren.

The few well people nurse the sick

The Indians approach the settlement

All this while the Indians came skulking about them, and would sometimes show them selves aloofe of, but when any aproached near them, they would rune away. And once they stoale away their tools wher they had been at worke, and were gone to diner. But about the .16. of March a certaine Indian came bouldly amongst them, and spoke to them in broken English, which they could well understand, but marvelled at it. At length they understood by discourse with him, that he was not of these parts, but belonged to the easterne parts, wher some English-ships came to fhish, with whom he was a aquainted, and could name sundrie of them by their names, amongst whom he had gott his language. He became prof(i)table to them in aqauinting them with many things concerning the state of the cuntry in the east-parts wher he lived, which was afterwards profitable unto them; as also of the people hear, of their names, number,

A. S. Burbank

THE FIRST HOUSES

number,] and strength ; of their situation and distance from this place, and who was cheefe amongst them. His name was Samasett ; he tould them also of another

Samoset visits the company

Indian whose name was Squanto, a native of this place, who had been in England and could speake better English then him selfe. Being, after some time of entertainmente and gifts, dismist, a while after he came againe, and .5. more with him, and they brought againe all the tooles that were stolen away before, and made way for the coming of their great Sachem, called Massasoyt ; who, about .4. or .5. days after,

They make a treaty with Massasoit

came with the cheefe of his freinds and other attendance, with the aforesaid Squanto. With whom, after frendly entertainment and some gifts given him, they made a peace with him (which hath now continued this .24. years) in these terms.

.1. That neither he nor any of his, should injurie or doe hurte to any of their peopl(e).

.2. That if any of his did any hurte to any of theirs, he should send the offender, that they might punish him.

.3. That if any thing were taken away from any of theirs, he should cause it to be restored ; and they should doe the like to his.

.4. If any did unjustly warr against him, they would aide him ; if any did warr against them, he should aide them.

.5. He should send to his neighbours confederates, to certifie them of this, that they might not wrong them, but might be likewise comprised in the conditions of peace.

.6. That when ther men came to them, they should leave their bows and arrows behind them.

After these things he returned to his place caled Sowams, some .40 mile from this place, but Squanto continued with them and was their interpreter, and was a spetiall instrument sent of God for their good beyond their expectation. He directed them how to set their corne, wher to take fish, and to procure other comodities, and was also their pilott to bring them to unknowne places for their profitt, and never left them till he dyed. He was a native of this place, and scarce any left alive besides him selfe. He was caried away with diverce others by one Hunt, a m(aster) of a ship, who thought to sell them for slaves in Spaine ; but he got away for England, and was entertained by a marchante in London, and imployed to New-found-land and other parts, and lastly brought hither into these parts by one Mr. Dermer, a gentleman imployed by Sir Ferdinando Gorges and others, for discovery, and other designes in these parts. Of whom I shall say some thing, because it is mentioned in a booke set forth Anno : 1622. by the Presidente [and

Massasoit teaches them to procure their food

Presidente] and Counsell for New-England, that he made the peace betweene the salvages of these parts and the English ; of which this plantation, as it is intimated, had the benefite.

They suffer from FAMINE *and many of the* COMPANY *die of the* PLAGUE.

The ship prepares to leave for England

THEY now begane to dispatch the ship away which brought them over, which lay tille aboute this time, or the begining of Aprill. The reason on their parts why she stayed so long, was the necessitie and danger that lay upon them, for it was well towards the ends of Desember before she could land any thing hear, or they able to receive any thing a shore. Afterwards, the .14. of Jan(uary) the house which they had made for a generall randevoze by casu(a)lty fell afire, and so some were faine to retire abord the shilter. Then the sicknes begane to fall sore amongst them, and the weather so bad as they could not make much sooner any dispatch. Againe, the Gov(ernor) and cheefe of them, seeing so many dye, and fall downe sick dayly, thought it no wisdom to send away the ship, their condition considered, and the danger they stood in from the Indeans, till they could procure

some shelter ; and therfore thought it better to draw some more charge upon them selves and freinds, then hazard all. The m(aste)r and seamen likewise, though before they hasted the passengers a shore to be goone, now many of their men being dead, and of the ablest of them, (as is before noted,) and of the rest many lay sick and weake, the m(aste)r durst not put to sea, till he saw his men begine to recover, and the hart of winter over.

Prevented from sailing by the small crew

Afterwards they (as many as were able) began to plant ther corne, in which servise Squanto stood them in great stead, showing them both the maner how to set it, and after how to dress and tend it. Also he tould them excepte they gott fish and set with it (in these old grounds) it would come to nothing, and he showed them that in the midle of Aprill they should have store enough come up the brooke, by which they began to build, and taught them how to take it, and wher to get other provisions necessary for them ; all which they found true by triall and experience. Some English seed they sew, as wheat and pease, but it came not to good, eather by the badnes of the seed, or latenes of the season, or both, or some other defecte. In this month of Aprill whilst they were busie about their seed, their Gov(ernor) (Mr. John

Squanto teaches them the planting of corn

[Carver)

John] Carver) came out of the feild very sick, it being a hott day ; he complained greatly of his head, and lay downe, and within a few howers his sences failed, so as he never spake more till he dyed, which was within a few days after. Whoss death was much lamented, and caused great heavines amongst them, as ther was cause. He was buried in the best maner they could, with some vollies of shott by all that bore armes ; and his wife, being a weak woman, dyed within .5. or .6. weeks after him.

Death of Governor Carver

Shortly after William Bradford was chosen Gove(rno)r in his stead, and being not yet recovered of his ilnes, in which he had been near the point of death, Isaack Allerton was chosen to be an Assisante unto him, who, by renewed election every year, continued sundry years togeather, which I hear note once for all.

William Bradford is chosen to succeed John Carver

Gaveing in some sorte ordered their business at home, it was thought meete to send some abroad to see their new freind Massasoyet, and to bestow upon him some gratuitie to bind him the faster unto them ; as also that hearby they might view the countrie, and see in what maner he lived, what strength he had aboute him, and how the ways were to his place, if at any time they should have occasion. So the .2. of July they sente Mr. Edward Winslow and Mr. Hopkins,

with the fore said Squanto for ther guid, who gave him a suite of cloaths, and a horse-mans coate, with some other small things, which were kindly accepted ; but they found but short commons, and came both weary and hungrie home. For the Indeans used then to have nothing so much corne as they have since the English have stored them with their hows, and seene their industrie in breaking up new-grounds therwith. They found his place to be .40. myles from hence, the soyle good, and the people not many, being dead and abundantly wasted in the late great mortalitie which fell in all these parts aboute three years before the coming of the English, wherin thousands of them dyed ; they not being able to burie one another, ther souls and bones were found in many places lying still above ground, where their houses and dwellings had been ; a very sad spectackle to behould. But they brought word that the Narighansets lived but on the other side of that great bay, and were a strong people, and many in number, living compacte togeather, and had not been at all touched with this wasting plague.

Journey to the home of Massasoit

They find the Indians victims of the plague

After this, the .18. of Sep(t)ember they sente out ther shalop to the Massachusetts, with .10. men, and Squanto for their guid and interpreter, to discover

[and

discover] and view that bay, and trade with the natives ; the which they performed, and found kind entertainement. The people were much affraid of the Tarentins, a people to the eastward which used to come in harvest time and take away their corne, and many times kill their persons. They returned in saftie, and brought home a good quan(ti)ty of beaver, and made reporte of the place, wishing they had been ther seated ; (but it seems the Lord, who assignes to all men the bounds of their habitations, had apoynted it for an other use). And thus they found the Lord to be with them in all their ways, and to blesse their outgoings and incommings, for which let his holy name have he praise for ever, to all posteritie.

The first harvest

They begane now to gather in the small harvest they had, and to fitte up their houses and dwellings against winter, being all well recovered in health and strenght, and had all things in good plenty ; for as some were thus imployed in affairs abroad, others were excersised in fishing, aboute codd, and bass, and other fish, of which they tooke good store, of which every family had their portion. All the sommer ther was no wante. And now begane to come in store of foule, as winter aproached, of which this place did abound when they came first (but afterward de-

creased by degrees). And besides water foule, ther was great store of wild Turkies, of which they tooke many, besides venison, etc. Besides they had a boute a peck a meale a weeke to a person, or now since harvest, Indean corne to that proportion. Which made many afterwards write so largely of their plenty hear to their freinds in England, which were not fained, but true reports.

Their condition and provisions improve

THE WINSLOW HOUSE AT MARSHFIELD
Built in 1699 and restored for the Pilgrim Tercentenary in 1920

Appendixes

Appendix I: Chronology

THE VOYAGE — 1620

Nov. 6 Died at sea William Butten

Nov. 9 Make the land of Cape Cod

Nov. 11 Making the solemn compact — Election of Mr. John Carver their Governor — 15 or 16 armed men land but find neither house nor person

Nov. 15 Start on explorations — First sight of savages

Dec. 4 Dies Edward Thompson, servant of Mr. White, first that dies since their arrival

Dec. 11 They find Plymouth Harbor fit for shipping

Dec. 15 The ship sails for this new found port

Dec. 18 They land with the Master of the ship and 3 or 4 sailors — Find choice ground formerly possessed and planted

Dec. 20 They conclude to settle on the main on a high ground facing the bay where corn had been planted 3 or 4 years before

Dec. 21 Dies Richard Britteridge the first who does at this harbor

Dec. 25 They begin to erect the first house about 20 feet square for their common use

Dec. 31 Lord's Day — They give the name of Plymouth in grateful memory of the last town they left in their native land

THE SETTLEMENT — 1621

Jan. 1 The people at Plymouth go betimes to work

Jan. 21 First public worship ashore

Mar. 24 First offence John Billington adjudged to have his neck and heels tied together for his contempt of the Captains lawful command, but on humbling himself and craving pardon, it being the first offence, he is forgiven — This month 13 of our number die and in three months past dies half of our company ; the greatest part in the depth of the winter. But the spring advancing, the mortality begins to cease and the sick and lame recover

Apr. 5 The *Mayflower* despatched back and they plant their first corn

May 12 First marriage — Mr. Edward Winslow, widower, to Mrs. Susanna White, 1 widow of William White

Jun. 18 The second offence — Duel with sword and dagger between Edward Doty and Edward Leister, servants of Mr. Hopkins — one wounded in hand, the other in thigh — Upon promise of better carriage they are released by the Governor

1621

Nov. "Fortune" arrived from London with 35 — 27 of them adult males
Settlement called New Plymouth
The partnership with the London "Merchant Adventurers" ended by buying these out

1627

A trading out-post established in Buzzard's Bay to avoid the voyage over the shoals ; off Cape Cod

1628 Representation system of government adopted

1647 New England Confederation

1675–76 King Phillip's War & debt of £15,000 incurred

1691

Oct. The Provincial Charter of Massachusetts puts an end to separate existence of New England

Appendix II

MORTALITY LIST

The mortality was great among the bachelors of the band, masters as well as servants, and of the 17 male heads of families, ten died during this first infection. There survived William Bradford, Edward Winslow, Isaac Allerton, Capt. Myles Standish, Richard Warren, John Billinton, Francis Eaton.

The Pilgrims found no natives in the place of their first habitation, a plague had swept away the Indians two or three years before their landing.

It may be that the germ of this plague had something to do with the awful mortality of the first three months — exposure and scurvey making them susceptible to the " infection."

Captain George Ernest Bowman, Editor of the Mayflower Descendant has recently announced that the name of Captain Richard More of Salem can be added to the list of approved Mayflower ancestors. Captain More came to this country in the Mayflower as a boy under the care of Elder William Brewster. He later moved from Plymouth to Salem and died in that city at the age of 84. He was buried in the Charter Street Cemetery in Salem, and his grave stone

is the only known memorial to a Mayflower passenger erected at the time of his death. He was twice married, first to Christine Hunt, and after her death to Jane Hollingsworth.

This will increase the number of approved Mayflower ancestors to fifty, leaving fifty-four Mayflower passengers from whom we can prove descent.

The following died in the commone infection:
Those marked * left issue

*Mr. John Carver and his wife, a servant and a child (4)
Mr. Edward Winslow's wife, Ellen More, Elias Storey his servant (3)
Mr. Christopher Martin and his wife and 2 servants (4)
Richard More's brother (1)
*William Bradford's wife (1)
*Isaac Allerton's wife and a servant (2)
Edward Fuller's servant died at sea (1)
John Crakston (1)
*Mr. William Mulline's wife, his son Joseph and a servant (3)
*His daughter Priscilla survived and married John Alden
*Mr. William White and 2 servants (3)
(His widow married Mr. Winslow)
Captain Standish's wife Rose (1) (He married again)
Edward Tillie and his wife (2)
*John Tillie and his wife (2)
*Thomas Rogers (1)
Thomas Tinker, his wife and son (3)
John Rigdale and his wife (2)
James Chilton and his wife (2)
Edward Fuller and his wife (2)

Francis Eaton's wife (1)
*John Turner and his two sons (3)
Moyses Fletcher (1)
Thomas Williams (1)
*Digerie Preist (1)
John Goodman (1)
Edmund Margeson (1)
Richard Britteridge (1)
Richard Clarke (1)
Thomas English (1)
John Allerton (1)
14 wives died in the first mortality
3 unmarried women died
18 single men died
10 married men died

Those who survived the infection:

*Mr. William Brewster and Mary his wife, 2 sons Love and Wrasling
Richard More
Mr. Edward Winslow, his servant George Sowle
*John Howland (Mr. John Carver's servant, who married the daughter of John Tilley)
William Bradford
*Mr. Isaac Allerton and 3 children Bartholomew, Remember and Mary
*Mr. Samuel Fuller
John Crakston's son John
*Captain Myles Standish
*Priscilla Mullines
*Mrs. William White (Married Mr. Winslow)
*Mr. Stephen Hopkins, Elizabeth, his wife and 4 children Giles, *Constanta, Damaris, Oceanus (The last born at sea) and 2 servants Edward Doty and Edward Litster

Mr. Carver's servant William Latham
*Mr. Richard Warren
*Mr. John Billington and Elen his wife and 2 sons John and Francis
*Elizabeth Tilley, daughter of John (Married John Howland)
Henery Sampson and Humilitie Coper
*Francis Cooke and his son John
*Joseph Rogers, son of John
*Mary Chilton, daughter of James Chilton
*Samuel Fuller, son of Edward
*Francis Eaton
*John Alden (married Priscilla Mullines)
Richard Gardiner and seaman Gilbert Winslow Peter Nourse

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